

Sweetest thing that can be seen Is a baby, fresh and clean. Dainty clothes and tender skin Need pure soap to wash them in. Nurse and mother must be sure Baby's bath is sweet and pure. Free from grease or alkalies; Ivory Soap their want supplies.

WALTHAM WATCHES

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other.

The "Perfected American Watch," an illustrated book of interesting information about watches, will be sent upon request.

American Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass.

No More Imported Beer.



Perfection Has Been Reached in

E have placed upon the market a dark brew known as W Doppelbraeu (Double Brew), which we claim is superior in every respect to imported beers.

This wonderful brew has been in preparation for months, and its advent marked a new era in the art of brewing in America, as well as emphasizing the entire success of the improved methods used exclusively in our brewery.

The result, therefore, of the use of choice materials, the improved system of malting, and the extreme cleanliness of our plant, assures to the public an absolutely pure and perfect beer. If you will try a case you will like it.

All departments of the Pabst Brewing Co.'s great plant at Milwaukee, Wis., are open to the inspec-tion of visitors every day except Sunday.

LIKE SEA SERPENTS.

Creatures of the Ocean That Have From the New York Sun

sort gathers its energies together and often gives to the expectant world a story about the sea serpent," remarked a man interested in science. "Is there a sea serpent? Why, I certainly think so. I believe that there is some strange animal that comes up from the deep occasionally. Perhaps it may interest you to know how easily people are deceived and what things pass as sea serpents. Upon one occasion, some time ago, a vessel in the north Pacific sighted a singular animal, not 500 feet away, which was pronounced a sea serpent by the men. When first observed there was what appeared to be a long neck rising out of the water, ten feet into the air, mounted by a head sharp and pointed. Behind this on the surface were seen irregular undulations or humps, supposed to be made by the animal as it moved along. Its length was estimated to be 100 feet, and some of the men saw it so distinctly that they went into particulars regarding its eye, its mane and other features. There was, however, a minority report. A single observer of some scientific knowledge rec-ognized in the singular animal a gigantic ognized in the singular cuttlefish that evidently was fleeing from an enemy, and in its efforts to escape an enemy, and in its efforts to escape forced its body out of water tail first, so that it resembled a neck. The tail fin of the giant squid resembles an arrow, and at a slight distance could readily be taken for a head. The giant squids range up to sixty or more feet in length, and the ten undulating and sucker-lined tentacles fol-lowing behind give the appearance of the lumps invariably reported in all sea ser-pent discoveries. I have seen a small squid flapping along the surface in this way to escape an enemy, its tail out of the water. resembling perfectly a large eel; and it is easily seen how a larger one could be con-fused with a serpent-like animal. That whales have added to sea serpent

lore there is little doubt in my mind. A supposed sea scrpent was sighted by a ship in the Atlantic, and a most graphic description given of its enormous size, the tall neck and other peculiarities that always go with the typical sea serpent. The remarkable feature of it was that the pent moved along the surface for twenty minutes, holding its head aloft, suggesting that it must have been an air-breathing animal. This same creature was sighted by another vessel, this time a whaler, and finally it was captured and found to be a head an extraordinary protuberance that resembled a neck. It was seven or eight feet in length and a simple growth, the result of some injury to the head.

But there is another whale that in its perfect form resembles a sea serpent and undoubtedly has been mistaken for one. It is called the Anodon. It is a long, slender creature, first discovered near Havre. It is toothless, but has long bills like some of the dolphins, and more remarkable yet, has a decided neck, so that the head appears to be more movable than in other whales.

sell complete files of New York Herald, Sun, Journal, Times, Tribune, from begin-o end of war. Address M. A. KRAUS, 63 building, New York.

It is very rare, but no one can contemplat the skeleton in the Paris museum without being struck by its snake-like form. In its natural element this graceful creature might easily be mistaken for a sea serpent. Among the fishes are several that might suggest the great unknown, particularly the band or ribbon fish, specimens of which twenty-two feet long are common, while others nearly 100 feet are known to exist. Such a creature moving over the surface an undulatory movement might be mistaken for a monster sea serpent. Some naturalists believe the sea serpent to be a deep sea shark, which occasionally rises to the surface to astonish the beholder. This is justified by the discovery of Prof. larman of a shark in Japanese waters six feet long and but four inches in diam Imagine such a shark twenty or thirty feet in length, and we have a sea serpent that would correspond with many of the accounts given by seafarers."

A Far-Reaching Decision.

From the Kansas City Star. The Indiana supreme court has decided that a state has a right, on the grounds of public policy, to annul the charter of any corporation which enters into a combination to destroy competition or does anything which even relaxes competition. The decision was rendered in a case in which two natural gas companies formed an agreement to charge uniform prices, and each agreed to refuse to serve any consumer who quit patronizing the other company. The prosecuting attorney brought suit to annul the charters of the companies, alleging that they were unlawfully combined against the people and were abusing the rights conferred upon them by the state. The language of the court is as follows:

"It is an old and familiar maxim that competition is the life of trade, and whatever act destroys competition or even relaxes it, upon the part of those who sustain relations to the public, is regarded by the law as injurious to public interests, and is there fore deemed to be unlawful on the grounds of public policy.'

This is the broadest anti-trust decision that has been made by any court. It does not merely affirm the constitutionality of a law specifically directed against trusts, but it says that, even where such laws do not exist, a court may annul the charter of any company which in any way prevents or re-strains competition. Indeed, the ruling strains competition. Indeed, the ruling seems to go even farther than this. It opens the way for legal action against individuals as well as comporations who restrain com-petition, though it would be impossible to take action against individuals without specific law on the subject, for the reason that the general statutes assess no penalty for such individual transgression. In the case of the corporation, however, the penalty is at hand. An act by a corporation against public policy can always be punshed by the annulment of the company'

The courts generally have sustained the anti-trust laws and affirmed the right both of the state legislatures and the federal decision seems to be the first to declare that a specific law on the subject is not neces-sary to enable the state to annul the char-ter of a corporation which forms a combi-nation or enters into agreement to restrain

charter.

WU TING-FANG CHATS

The Chinese Minister Discusses Current Public Questions.

VALUE OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Possibilities of the Conference at The Hague.

TALK OF DISMEMBERMENT

to the United States, and also the imperial representative at the court of Madrid, who recently returned to Washington from a visit to Spain, where he presented his credentials to the queen regent, was interviewed at length by a Star reporter today on various international topics now engaging the attention of the diplomatic world. "En route to Madrid," said Mr. Wu, "I sojourned for some time at the French and British capitals and talked quite freely with a great many people regarding the situation in which the United States now finds itself in relation to the Philippines. The people of Europe are naturally intensely interested in the prospective disposition of these islands by the American government, and they are awaiting the outcome of developments with great anxiety. Of course the European nations are duly appreciative of the immense value of the Philippine archipelago. They estimate the com-



mercial worth of the islands as incalcula-ble, especially to a nation like the United States, which is striving with such perse-verance and energy to build up an eastern Some of the European peoples would, no doubt, be willing to pay an enor-mous sum for the islands, for they constitute a base from which great advantages can be derived in the contest which is yet in prospect for the bulk of the oriental commerce.

Value of the Philippines.

"The people of Spain, France and England realize, however, that the United States has a hard nut to crack in the matter of the subjugation of the Filipinos. The Filipino people are probably unlike any other nationality on earth, and consequently a distinct and peculiar manner of treatly a distinct and peculiar manner of treat-ment is necessary in any negotiations be-tween them and a foreign people for the accomplishment of their sovereignty to a nation so dissimilar to them in every char-acteristic. Perhaps if the people of the United States had the Spanish war to fight over again they would hesitate in a deter-mination to hold these islands as an indem-nity with the purpose of subduing the Fili-pinos, for, as every one knows, the struggle nity with the purpose of subduing the Filipinos, for, as every one knows, the struggle there has cost many valuable lives and many thousands of dollars. But now that they are in the conflict with the intention of conquering the natives, it would never do for the government to desist. The prize is many times worth the pain, and I am convinced that when peace shall have been completely established the prodigious value of the islands, both in a commercial sense and in respects too numerous to mention, will be fully appreciated by the American nation.

Appropriate Laws Must Be Adopted. "It must be borne in mind, however, that in order to retain the islands without fomenting a repetition of the frequent disturbances which marked the sovereignty of Spain in the Philippines the legislative and executive branches of the American gov-ernment must enact and enforce a code of laws which will be in conformity with the manners, customs and temperament of the Filipino people. It would be an impossibil-ity for the United States to extend its own statutes to the Filipinos as they now stand and maintain a peaceful and happy condi-tion there. Every locality has its character, and of course the nature of the Filipino is widely divergent from that of the American Congress to apply to the range and ap-clusively; laws which are suitable and apcan Congress to apply to the Filipinos explicable even to a shade to the natives. It will be impossible for the people of the United States to proclaim their own laws and then attempt to make the Filipinos conform to them. They must gather the natives, study their habits and disposition and then frame laws to conform to the pop ulace. That, in substance, is an economic axiom which is beyond controversy. During my residence in China I have contact with a great many of the Filipinos who have journeyed to the Chinese ports on commercial business. They are, as a rule, well educated, thrifty and gifted with natural intelligence. Under a conservative and liberal treatment they will, I believe, prove to be good citizens, worthy of ad-mission to the United States.

Chinese of the Philippines. "A wholesome proportion of the people there are Chinese. The Chinese of the Philippines, however, are unlike those which inhabit the United States. In and around Manila there are subjects of the emperor engaged in every channel of busi-ness and in every walk of life. There are merchants, expert artisans, professional men, business men and others following different pursuits from that of manual labor. There are many Chinese millionaires there, men from the most renowned, accomplished and aristocratic families of my native country. They have proved a considerable factor in the prosperity and richness of the islands, which was so greatly appreciated by the Spanish government, and they will continue to enhance the good commercial name of the islands under American control For this reason I entertain the hope that the Chinese exclusion law now in operation in the United States will not be extended to the Philippines when the American govern-ment abolishes military law and provides a civil code for governing the islands. Our countrymen will be done a great injustice if It does so. The most casual observation to any one interested will convince him that the Chinese are a necessity to the Philippines, and that their presence there in num-bers unlimited will be a boon rather than a bane to the future of the archipelago. They are so dissimilar to the impression of the Chinese race which obtains in this

country that a comparison is difficult. "While abread I heard quite a good deal of talk regarding the much-discussed international alliance between the United States and Great Britain which has been proposed, I found that the sentiment in favor of such a coalition of interests is much stronger in England than it is in America. In fact, an overwhelming majority of the English people seem to lean toward this alliance, and even those who are opposed to it seem somewhat apathetic in their objections. A great many of the people of China are, 1 am informed, in favor of a triple alliance between China, Japan and England. They allege that the advantages which could be derived by all three countries in such an agreement are obvious, especially in the case of England and China, and that Japan would likewise be materially benefited, while at the same time her people and those of my country would be reunited by an agreement which would not only conduce to great commercial energy and profit to both great commercial energy and profit to both, but would encourage the feeling of brother-hood between the nations which was to a great extent torn asunder by the recent conflict between the two peoples. I do not, however, wish to express my opinion on the subject.

The Conference at The Hague. "I am delighted to see that the disarma-

ment congress now in session at The Hague is on the road of the accomplishment of substantial results, which will lead to the mitigation of theiseverity of international war if not to its complete abolition. When war if not to its complete abolition. When his majesty, the Car, issued his proclamation, inviting the nations of the world to meet and consider the subject of disarmament, I halled it with delight as an act presaging the consummation of a movement which would tend to save many great and valuable lives and millions of dollars to the various peoples of the world. I regarded the disarmament proposition as very difficult to carry out, however, and was convinced from the start that the meeting would resolve itself into one for the consideration of the more feasible question of sideration of the more feasible question of international arbitration. My idea has all along been the establishment of an internaalong been the establishment of an interna-tional court of arbitration, to be composed of chosen representatives from every na-tion on earth, and when differences between nations arise to submit them to this tribunal for settlement without the disputants re-sorting to conflict, which in the past has never given satisfaction to either the connever given satisfaction to either the con

peror or the conquered.
"Of course, when such differences are con "Of course, when such differences are considered the representatives of the nations involved can be prohibited from participation in the proceedings, it being advisable, however, to allow them to be represented by counsel. The recent war with Spain and the conflict row raging in the Philipplnes has demonstrated to the people of the United States the horrors of war, and Spain, too, no doubt, is convinced that there are many things more agreeable than military conflict. The representative of the emperor at The Hague, Mr. Yang Yu, my predecessor in Washington and the present Chinese representative at St. Petersburg, is Chinese representative at St. Petersburg, is one of the delegates to the conference, and the Chinese people generally favor it most

Chinese Dismemberment Idle Gossip. "To what is the cessation in the talk of the dismemberment of the Chinese empire attributable?" was asked.

"This idle gossip has stopped for no other cason than that It has been founded on nothing but air. I do not believe that China will ever be parceled out among the na-tions of the earth, as has been predicted by a great many people. China is able to take care of her interests, and the progress she is making every day toward a more enlightened and higher sphere of education and civilization is adding to her internal force and strength constantly. The people of the United States have from time to time been acquainted with a great many all time been acquainted with a great many all time been acquainted with a great many alleged facts in dispatches from abroad regarding the so-called 'concessions of Chinese territory' which have been made to European nations. I recall that when Port Arthur was leased to the Russian government some time ago the newspapers bere ment some time ago the newspapers here were full of reports attempting to prove that the dismemberment of China was near at hand, and that the nation's dissolution was close at hand. The Russians, who are our friends, have held Port Arthur accord-

The New Railways in China.

"Work on the railroads running through the empire is progressing, and the people hail these inroads of such an agency of education and civilization with great satisfaction. The railroad, in my judgment, is one of the greatest enlighteners of the age. of the greatest enlighteners of the age.

"In China, for instance, it will give the people of the interior opportunity to see and converse with the world, strangers will be admitted to their domain, which is almost an impossibility under present conditions, and those Chinese who are yet somewhat crude in their ideas will be educated to a higher point of cultivation and somewhat crude in their ideas will be edu-cated to a higher point of cultivation and magnanimity. The time is not far distant when the country will be a web of railroads just as the United States now is. There are immense opportunities for read builders there and giganfic sums of capital are ready to be placed in this work. The progressive spirit which has taken hold of the people has also led them to favor the opening of the ports of the empire. It is probable that within a short time the na-tion will follow in the footsteps of Japan, probable that within a short time the nation will follow in the footsteps of Japan, which country, plor to July 17, had only five ports open under treaty. China already has thirty 'treaty' ports, as they are called. They are increasing in number every year. About the only opposition to the opening of the ports comes from the foreign traders, who want a monopoly of the business, and who, with keen business foresight, realize that the greater number of ports opened to the world the more competition they will have to combat. The people, as a rule, however, are in favor of opening the ports and throwing the nation open to the commercial world.

Demolition of the Chinese Wall

Demolition of the Chinese Wall. "My attention has been directed to a dispatch from abroad which tells of the purpose of my government to demolish the great and historical Chinese wall. I do not place much credence in this report. The only reason, in my opinion, which could be assigned for the demolition of this instiassigned for the demonsion of this insti-tution would be a lack of ground for the occupation and use of the natives. But the occupation and use of the natives. But the wall occupies an infinitesimal portion of territory, being only a few feet wide and being situated on the extreme boundaries of the empire. There is plenty of territory that the contract of the contract of the second of the contract of the con of the empire. There is plenty of territory in China even for its vast population, and the destruction of the wall cannot be imputed to this cause. The wall, too, is an old landmark and is interwoven with the traditions of the people, having been erected centuries ago. The work of its scrupulous maintenance has grown to be a pleasure to centuries ago. The work of its scrupulous maintenance has grown to be a pleasure in the hearts of the Chinese, who would mourn over its removal. I do not believe the report is true."

PUNISHED THE DELEGATE.

Students at Chicago University Resent Attacks on the Administration. From the Chicago Record.

Forty angry students in Snell Hall of the University of Chicago gave a practical demonstration of their views on imperialsm to a walking delegate of anti-imperialism Saturday evening. The "anti" was made to run the gantlet, was pummeled with pillows, was cooled off with a generous application of ice water, and then driven out of the building.

About 5:30 in the evening all the boys in Snell were getting anxious for the mail. The postman had not come yet, although he was due at 5 o'clock. Naturally, when a paper came tumbling in through the letterhole in the door each student thought he was getting a letter from his best girl or money from home. But it was only a booklet, entitled "A Protest Against the Philippine Policy." As the walking delegate went from floor to floor distributing his unwelcome message he was followed by an ever-increasing throng of vexed students. On the fourth floor he was cornered by a crowd of about forty students, almost the entire population of the dormitory. He was plied with questions as to what he

meant by having the "colossal nerve" to come around and stuff circulars into the rooms. He replied by a speech:
"I am an anti-imperialist. What do I mean by anti-imperialism? To put an end to this merciless slaughter in the Philippines at once by withdrawing every soldier. pines at once by withdrawing every soldier from the islands. This is no way to con-quer the Filipinos. I believe in conquering

from the islands. This is no way to conquer the Filipinos. I believe in conquering them by suasion, by love, in the way that God would have its conquer them. They do not need to be conquered so much by the sword as by the Christian religion. They are capable of rilling themselves, and lack in only one thing to make them as civilized as we are. The present administration is fit for the barbarlans of the middle ages, and—"

But the delegate went no farther, for some of the listeners had quietly provided themselves with pillows, and at this moment gave an exhibition of their belief in the effectiveness, of a "war policy." The stranger was soon, running up and down the hall between two rows of students armed with pillows. He was thumped and pummeled with fides harmless engines of war until the boys sof tired.

As a farewell jempider some one proposed that the driegate be tossed in a blanket, but while the instrument of torture was being sedured he broke through the guard and ran down the stairs. The alarm was given, and he was ducked with five gallons of lee water from the drinking can and by pitchers of water hurriedly brought from the different rooms. He made good his escape, and, aside from being ruffled in spirit, was uninjured.

One of the residents of the hall, speaking of the affair afterward, said:

"Just because we gave this stranger a

of the affair afterward, said of the affair afterward, said:
"Just because we gave this stranger a
warm reception, and then cooled him off on
account of his anti-imperialistic views, it is
no sign that we are all imperialists. Some no sign that we are all impermissis. Some of us have anti-imperialistic views, but they are different from what we heard tonight, and then, besides, we don't go round airing them in such fashion."

War Department Depositary. Secretary Alger has issued an order lesignating the American Colonial Bank of

GOSSIPFROM GOTHAM

New York Will Present No Democratio Presidential Candidate.

DECISION REACHED AT LONG BRANCH

Stringent Civil Service Rules for the Municipal Service.

GOOD NEWS FOR WHEELMEN

NEW YORK, July 21, 1899.

Before the departure of the New York members of the national democratic committee for Chicago there was an important conference held at Long Branch. As a result of this conference, and as one of the results of the recent stampeding of unruly Tammany for Bryan by former Governor Hogg of Texas, which prevented the proper launching of the Van Wyck boom. it has been decided that New York state will go to the national democratic convention without a candidate of its own. At the end of the conference it was learned that if the name of Justice Augustus Van Wyck is presented to the convention, New York state will not present it. Some delegate from a southern state may do so. Prominent democratic politicians see in the conference the first direct result of the stampeding of Tammany by former Governor Hogg of Texas on July 4. The democrats, despairing of obtaining a united delegation for Van Wyck as against Bryan next year, have been forced to take the middle of the road and keep there. They say that Mr. Croker announced before his departure for Europe that Justice Van Wyck's name would be placed in nomination by a southern man, but this was before the plans of Croker to float the Van Wyck boom miscarried. carried. Frank Campbell's Attitude.

It is further announced that Frank Camp-

bell, who is a follower and confidant of ex-Senator Hill, will join the eastern-southern combine, the bulwark of which is Tammany, in trying to knock out the Bryan influence. Mr. Bryan's friends control the committee, and will probably resist with success the effort of the eastern-southern combine to abrogate the two-thirds rule for nominating candidates and adopting a platform at the national convention. Mr. Campbell, acting according to the desires of Mr. Hill and the other New York leaders, will join ex-Senator Gorman and the straightout democratic representatives of eastern and southern states in urging the substitu-tion of the majority rule used by the repub-lican party. The big fight of the committee will be over this rule, because it is the key-note to the whole contest over Mr. Bryan and 16 to 1 silver. In almost every county and 16 to 1 silver. In almost every county of New York state, however, the rabid silver men, who follow Mr. Bryan solely because of his adherence to the issues of '96, are organizing, and will dispute the repre-sentations of the member of the national committee from this state. The silver democrats of New York city will send a committee to Chicago to protest against the recognition of delegates elected by any faction that repudiates or ignores the '96 platform. The silver democrats of Buffalo, Albany, Troy, Syracuse, Rochester, and other cities of the state will also be heard from. The feeling among the followers of this faction is very strongly in favor of Mr. Bryan, and they will demand recogni-tion on the ground of regularity.

Stringent Civil Service Law. In the hands of the municipal civil serv ce commission have been delivered the new rules for the government of New York city Phese are the rules, based on the new White civil service law, which went into effect in April last. They were decided upon at a conference between the state and local commissions and then were submitted to Mayor Van Wyck for his approval. The mayor sent them back with his disapproval. Now the state commission without further conference, as the law provides, has settled from the old National pike to Williamsport upon the rules again, and finally, and they are now the civil service law of this city. Without doubt they are the stiffest civil service regulations ever promulgated here, and it is not too much to predict that they are sure to prove a most fruitful source of annovance to the present municipal administration. Hundreds of places now in ex-empt non-competitive classes are by the new rules put into the competitive class The most notable decision, perhaps, is that putting the chief of the fire department in the competitive list. It is probable, there-fore, that Chief Croker, although he has been duly appointed, will have to stand an examination with the other deputies who may care to try to beat him out for the place. The private secretaries of all the borough presidents are put in the competi-tive class, the chief engineer of the dock department, and the secretary of the department, as well as the dock superintendent, and scores of other officials hitherto ex-empt, will have to take competitive examinations. The most important change is the practical wiping out of the non-com-petitive examination schedule and the transer of fully four-fifths of the positions which were classified therein, of which there were several hundred, to the competitive examination schedule. The remaining one-fifth are placed in the exempt

from-examination schedule. Carvalho May Re Called to France. A New York man may be called to France to give important testimony in the Dreyfus case. He is David N. Carvalho, the noted handwriting expert, whose opinion on the famous "bordereau" has already been asked. Mr. Carvalho was the first expert outside of France to be called into the case, and for more than two years he has been interested in various phases of it. He says: "My position today is practically identical with that of the French government. That is, I believe that neither Drey-fus nor Esterhazy wrote the bordereau. On that account I could consistently be summoned by the government to give evidence case, and I should not be surprised to receive such a summons after the preliminary court-martial is over. My idea is that there will first be a short sitting of the court, at which Dreyfus will be liberated. Then it is probable that he will demand a thorough investigation, and this is where my testimony is available."

Mr. Parsons' Satisfactory Trip Here. William Barclay Parsons, consulting engineer of the Calvin S. Brice syndicate, has returned to the city from Washington, where he went to confer with Col. Hay, Secretary of State, upon the diplomatic ratifications of the big Chinese railroad scheme. Mr. Parsons says that his interview with Secretary Hay was in the highest degree satisfactory; that it was short and to the point, which was that the concessionary syndicate desired the moral sup-port of the State Department and the United States minister at Pekin in arrang-ing with Chinese officialdom the working plans of construction of its intended railroad. That was all there was to the proposition, and to this Secretary Hay gave his hearty consent. He would, he said, communicate specially with Minister Conger on the matter at an early date. There was no question or talk of military or naval support for the syndicate, for no such thing is considered as at all involved among the possibilities of the situation. The Chinese government, Mr. Parsons says, has manifested a friendly and sufficiently protective disposition from the beginning.

Good News for Wheelmen.

T. J. Keenan, jr., president of the League of American Wheelmen, has returned to this country. President Keenan went abroad several weeks ago to attend the convention of the International Touring Association, and to make arrangements for wheelmen who intend to visit the international exposition in Paris next year. He says that he has been remarkably successful and has secured concessions for the wheelmen which he hardly anticipated when he left this country. These concessions will include reduced rates in hotels, the services of interpreters, route books in whatever country the wheelman may be whatever country the wheelman may be traveling and courtesies which money alone

The Best Prescription for Malaria Chills and Fever is a bottle of GROVE'S TASTE-LESS CHILL TONIC. It is simply Iron and Qui-nine in a tasteless form. No cure, no pay. Price, 50c. mh25-s, w-52t could not secure. In addition, President Keenan says there will be a special build-ing set aside at the Paris exposition for the special benefit of the L. A. W. visitors. Mr. Keenan appointed special consuls of the L. A. W. in most of the large cities on the other side, who will look after the interests of members of that organization. Dr. Tur-ner of London, leader in athletic and cycling matters in Europe, has been ap-pointed the special racing representative of the L. A. W. abroad.

SUNDAY EVENING ORATORIO.

The New Musical Art Society Will Adopt This Plan. The London Journal of Ethics, referring

to the influences brought about by Sunday evening concerts, especially those of the oratorio, says: ". ne concerts have been given in school rooms on Sunday evenings by professionals of reputation. To the oratorio, men and women have come, some of them from the low haunts around the city, all of them of the class which, working for its daily bread, has no margin of time for study. Amid those who are generally so independent of restraint, who cough and move as they will, there has been a deathilke stillness as they have listened to some fine solo of Handel. On faces which are
seldom free of the marks of care, except in
the excitement of drink, a calm has seemed
to settle and tears to flow, for no reason
but because it is beautiful. Sometimes the
music has appeared gradually to break
down barriers that shut out some poor fellow from a fairer past or a better future
than his present; the oppressive weight of
the daily care lifts, other sights are in his
vision, and at last, covering his face or
sinking on his knees, he makes prayers
which cannot be uttered. Sometimes
it has seemed to seize one on business bent, to suddenly transport him
to another world, and not knowing
what he leels, has forced him to say, "It
was good to be there." A church filled with
hundreds of East Londoners, "affected
doubtless in different ways, but all silent,
reverent and self-forgetful, is a sight not to
be forgotten or to be held to have no meaning. The loud applause which has followed
some moment of strained, rapt attention,
has proclaimed the universal feeling."
It is the purpose of the newly formed
Musical Art Society in Washington to give
sacred oratorio on Sunday evenings at one
of the large theaters, with the assistance of
a full orchestra and distinguished soloists,
and President D. G. Pfeiffer has been trying to ascertain the public sentiment on the
subject. So far he has met with nothing
but words of praise for the innovation, such
as it is to this city. Boston has listened to
its Handel and Haydn Society sing oratorio on Sunday nights for many years
past, and in England it is the night of all
nights for the performance of sacred
musical works. "Aside from the appropriateness of Sunday nights for many years
past, and in England it is the night of all
nights for the performance of sacred
musical works. "Aside from the appropriindependent of restraint, who cough and move as they will, there has been a deathnights for the performance of sacre-musical works. "Aside from the approprimusical works. "Aside from the appropriateness of Sunday nights for sacred performances," says Mr. Pfeiffer, "there are many people in every city whose occupation prevents them attending any kind of entertainment on week-day nights, and many others among those who never attend a church, who would learn the story of the church, who would learn the story of the Messiah, the Creation, St. Paul and Elijah through the medium of oratorio in a manner carrying with it a peculiar and unmistakable force."

HAGERSTOWN NEWS GRIST.

Postal Telegraph Avoids the City-Halter Factory's Troubles. Special Correspondence of The Evening Star. HAGERSTOWN, Md., July 21, 1899.

After the expenditure of much time and \$2,000 in money in the planting of poles and the stringing of wires, the Postal Telegraph Company has decided to cut out Hagerstown and give it the go-by. Three different ordinances were adopted by the city council granting a franchise, all of which seemed to prove unsatisfactory to the company. The last one contained a clause imposing a tax of \$50 per annum on the company, as in the case of the tele-phones, electric light, gas, water and similar corporations. To this the postal repre-sentatives strenuously objected, and threat-ened to run around Hagerstown if the obched to run around Hagerstown if the objectionable clause was not stricken out.
This was finally done by the council, and
the franchise so passed. Then Mayor
Schindle stepped in, and looking upon the
threat as a "bluff," and for other reasons,
set forth in a lengthy message to the city
council, vetoed the ordinance. In this he
was sustained by the citizens generally,
and no action was taken to pass the ordinance over the veto This state of affairs
existing, the company to make good its existing, the company, to make good its expressed determination, has obtained per-mission to use the county road running and Boonsboro', whence the line will run to Frederick and on to Washington. The poles have been erected and the wires strung to the corporate limits of Hagerstown, and to make this change the company will be compelled to fall back several miles to reach the Williamsport road. The work of rethe Williamsport road. The work of re-moving the poles and wires from the Hagerstown route was begun today. The halter factory operated at Clear-spring, this county, the largest of the kind

in the country, has suffered greatly through the Philippine war. Ever since Dewey fired upon the Spanish at Manila this industry has languished, the price of manila rope having advanced so much as to make it un profitable to operate even on a small scale. The works are now only running on half time, with prospects of a shut-down until more favorable conditions exist. Kaolin Whitson of this city has been ap-

ointed a lieutenant in one of the voluntee regiments now being raised to go to Manilla He was a private in Company A, 1st Mary-land Regiment, in the war with Spain. Samuel Lindsay, jr., a young farmer and a married man, living near Williamsport,

this county, was arrested yesterday on the serious charge of feloniously assaulting Bertha Conrad, a white girl sixteen years old. The girl, who was employed as a do-mestic in Lindsay's family, charges him with entering her room on Monday night last and assaulting her. Lindsay waived an xamination and gave bail to answer. The following Washingtonians are among the late arrivals here: F. W. Bradenburg, Miss Hulda, H. Worth, M. G. Conrad, J. W. De Grange, Samuel Funk, J. R. D. Johnson, Mrs. Ida Marioty, Misses Mame and Sue Marioty, Mrs. George H. Parker and Solomon Fague.

Sunday School Convention. Correspondence of the Associated Press.

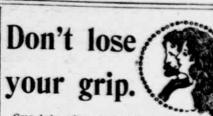
FALLS CHURCH, Va., July 22, 1890. The annual session of the Falls Church District Association of Sunday Schools of this district attracted quite a gathering of Sunday school workers to the M. E. Church South yesterday. The convention was presided over by Mr. W. H. Shreve, president, with Mr. Guy Luttrell as secretary, and was opened with devotional exercises, ducted by the president, after which Rev. G. T. Tyler, pastor of the church, made an address of welcome. On roll call of schools a majority of them were found represented their superintendents and others. Mr. S. D. Tripp of the Episcopal Church School read an interesting paper on "The Relation of the Adult to the Sunday School.' was followed by verbal reports from the Sunday schools of the district—Baptist, by Superintendent Thomas Hillier; M. E. Superintendent Thomas Hillier; M. Church South, by Superintendent W. Ellison; Episcopal, Superintendent S. D. Tripp; Presbyterian, Superintendent E. C. Hough; M. E. Church, Rev. U. S. A. Heavener, pastor, and Ilda, by Superintendent C E. Wilson. The annual election of officers resulted in

the selection of Mr. S. D. Tripp as president; Mr. E. C. Hough, vice president; Guy Luttrell, secretary; Miss M. R. Rawlings. treasurer. The selection of the next place of meeting was left with the executive committee. Miss Julia Tyler entertained with a solo, and Miss M. M. Wilson read a paper "How to Maintain Intermediate The evening session was preceded by

song service, conducted by Mr. H. A. Beach, Miss Mary Brown presiding at the organ. Mrs. S. R. Reeves, superintendent of the primary department of the Western Presbyterian Church Sunday school of Washington; made an address on "Primary and Intermediate Work" and appropriate the state of the primary and intermediate Work." and appropriate the state of the primary and intermediate Work." and appropriate the state of the primary and intermediate Work." and appropriate the state of the primary and intermediate Work." and appropriate the primary and intermediate Work." and appropriate the primary and intermediate Work." and Intermediate Work," and answered nu copal Church spoke on "The Bible and the Child." Miss M. M. Wilson rendered a solo The convention closed, after listening to an address by Rev. D. L. Rathbun of the Pres-The convention cle byterian Church on the subject "Duty of Parents in Regard to the Proper Observ-ance of the Sabbath."

Kentucky Census Supervisors. Upon the recommendation of Senator Deboe, the following named persons have been designated census supervisors for congressional districts in Kentucky:

First district, Alfred C. Moore of Marion First district, Alfred C. Moore of Marion; third, Herman Morris of Glasgow; fourth, Charles N. Foster of Greensburg; fifth, Charles K. Caron of Louisville; ninth, Clarence G. McAllister of Owingsville; tenth, Henry S. Howes of Paintsville; eieventh, Jeremiah G. Forester of Harlan.



States who will say that he has not been benefited can have his money back by addressing LONDON SUPPLY CO. 853 Broadway, New York.
Sold by leading druggists. Large 50-cent bottles, Hay's Hair-Health and DR. Hay's Har-Fina Medicated Soap.

FREE SOAP OFFER GOOD FOR 25c. CAKE

HARFINA SOAP Medicated

CUT OUT AND SIGN THIS COUPON IN FIVE DAYS and take it to
any leading druggist, and he will give
you a large bottle of DR. HAY'S
HAIR-HEALTH and a 25c. cake of
DR. HAY'S HARPINA MEDICATED
SOAP, the best SOAP you can use for
Hair, Scalp, Complexion, Bath and
Tollet, both for FIFTY cents, regular
retail price 75 cents, This offer is
good once only so same family, REDEEMED BY LEADING DRUGGISTS
EVERYWHERE AT THEIR SHOPS
ONLY, or by the LONDON SUPPLY
CO., 853 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
either with or without soap, by express, prepaid, in plain sealed package on receipt of 60c. and this coupon.

Name.....

Following druggists supply HAIR-HEALTH and HARFINA SOAP in their shops only: WHIL-IAMS & CO. 600 9th st. n.w.; STEVENS, Pa. ave. and 9th st. n.w.; EVANS, 938 F st. n.w.; DANIELS, 1990 14th st., cor. T. n.w.; HUDDLE-SON, 1400 14th st. n.w.; WELLER, 755 8th st. s.e.; MAJOR, 7th and G sts. n.w.; SIMMS, N. Y. ave. and 14th st.; HODGES, Pa. ave. and 2d st. s.e.; DUCKETT, 2150 Pa. ave. n.w.; WHITE-SIDE & WALTON, 1921 Pa. ave. n.w.; WHITE-SIDE & WALTON, 1921 Pa. ave. n.w.; WHITE-SIDE & WALTON, 1921 Pa. ave. n.w.; WHISS, 25 Monroe st., Anneostia; ROE, 7th and L sts. n.w.; KOSS, 7th and Fla. ave. McCARTHY & FAWCETT, 7th and I sts. n.w.; CHRISTIANI, 484 Pa. ave. n.w.; STOTT, 505 Pa. ave. n.w.; GILMAN, 627 Pa. ave. n.w.; MONTGOMERY, 13th st., cor. I n.w.; ACKER & AFFLECK, 1429 Pa. ave.; REMSBURG & ELIJIOTT, 1608 14th st.; HURLEBAUS, 14th and V sts. n.w.; DAY & CO., 14th and P sts. n.w.; MERTZ & CO., 1101 F st. n.w.; BUTTS, 4th and Mass. ave.; McGLUE, 4th and L sts. n.w.; L. F. BIADLEY, 8th and E sts. s.e.; TSCHIFFELY, 475 Pa. ave. n.w.; THOMPSON, 703 15th st.; CASSIN, 7th and M sts. n.w.; PURDY, 7th and Q sts.; CRISWELL, 1901 7th st., cor. T n.w.

MEDICATED, REFRESHING, HEALTHFUL. — For washing the hair it has no equal. Makes the hair soft and silken. Destroys disease germs in hair gl the scalp and body. Beneficial to the mo cate skin. The best soap you can use for the scalp, nursery, complexion and bath, freekles and sunburn.

25c. CAKES AT LEADING DRUG SHOPS

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY.

An International Trade and Commercial Geography Chair Established.

The immense impetus which has been given to our foreign commerce as one of the important results of the war with Spain has emphasized the necessity of studying scientifically and practically our international trade relations and the geographical location of the markets of the

To provide an opportunity to study this versity has established a chair of "international trade and commercial geography, and this chair will be occupied by probably the best qualified man to be found in this country, Wm. P. Wilson, Sc. D., who has given the subject careful study for many years, and has succeeded in establishing in the city of Philadelphia a practical embodi-ment of some of his ideas in the shape of what is known as the commercial museums

of Philadelphia His course will treat of the products of the United States, which are the subject of international trade; where like products are grown or manufactured, and the mar-kets for the same, giving the general currents or geography of trade and commerce, and showing how affected by treaties and legislation and the services of diplomatic and consular agents of the United States.

AFFAIRS IN ALEXANDRIA.

Interest in Approaching Epworth League Meeting. Evening Star Bureau, No. 727 King st.,

Bell Telephone, No. 106.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., July 22, 1800. The members of Alexandria Chapter, Epworth League, are much interested in the bi-monthly mass meeting of the Epworth League Union for Washington, Alexandria and vicinity to be held on Monday evening next in Dulin Chapel, M. E. Church South, at Falls Church. It is expected that a large number of the local membership will attend the meeting. The following program has been arranged: 7:45 o'clock, opening hymn, Scripture lesson and prayer, hymn, reading of the minutes, solo, roll call, address "Some Points in Junior Work, or Practical Points From Personal Experience," Mr. Warren Choate, Rockville, Md.; address, "How to Instruct the Juniors," Mrs. Robt. Andrews, Rockville, Md.; collection and intermission at 8:45. At 8:55 there will be a general discussion of junior league work, followed by an address on "The League and the Advocate" by Rev. Wm. S. Hammond of Epworth Church, Washington. At 9:30 A supper will be pronounced.

A supper will be served on the lawn in front of the church from 5:30 to 7:39. It is

proposed to make the occasion a grand Epworth League rally.

The funeral of Mrs. Rebecca Simmerma who died Thursday night, took place this afternoon from the late residence of the de-ceased in West End, and was largely at-tended by relatives and friends. Rev. N. B.

Masters of Trinity M. E. Church officiated and the interment was in Union cemetery. A joint meeting of the democratic committees for Alexandria city and county will be held Monday night, when arrangements will be made for nominating a delegate to the state legislature. John O. Doughty, a son of Mr. John Doughty, died last evening at his home, No.

519 Duke street. The remains of Mrs. Martha F. Palmer, who died in Washington Thursday, were brought here this afternoon and interred in the family lot in Union cemetery The Sun Flowers and the Alexandrians, two prominent local teams, will play a game of base ball at Marshall Hall next Monday, which, it is claimed, will decide

the championship of Alexandria.

In the police court last evening Frank
Wood, colored, arrested by Lieut. Smith
and Officer Hall, was fined \$5 for forging

and Officer Hall, was fined \$5 for forging orders for cigarettes on several merchants. The store of Michael O'Sullivan, situated on the northeast corner of Patrick and Franklin streets, was broken into last night and \$2.50 in small change taken from the money drawer. Lieutenant Smith, who investigated the case this morning, found that nothing else had been disturbed, and that the robber or robbers had effected an entrance by climbing up to a window. No arrest has been made.

For Nervous Exhaustion there is no remedy equal to Horsford's Acid Phosphate Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.